

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

Volume XXXI.....No. 47

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLAR SHIRAZI—LIVE INDIAN.

LUCY RUSHINGTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 73 and 75 Broadway.—THE BLACK DORIS—BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—RIP VAN WINKLE—ACTING MAD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, MUSICAL THEATRE, No. 115 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE LITTLE LADY.—THE PATRIOT'S DANCING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—SINGING DANCING, REHABILITATION, AND LIFE IN MEXICO; OR, THE PATRIOT'S DANCING.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Melrose Place, 472 Broadway.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW STUPID SCENE—NEURO COMICS—THE PATRIOT'S DANCING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARIANNE; OR, THE PATRIOT'S DANCING.

ROOPEL'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—BROADWAY, MUSICAL THEATRE, No. 115 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE LITTLE LADY.—THE PATRIOT'S DANCING.

PROVINCIAL ATHLETIC.—HARRY SANDERSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, February 16, 1866.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548

NEW YORK HERALD.....\$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....\$71,929

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The German steamship Bremen, which touched at Southampton on January 21, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news from Europe three days later.

In consequence of the publication in America of the documents relative to Mexico, the French government had resolved to give to the world their share of the correspondence; and the dispatches sent by M. Druyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Secretary, to M. Montolieu, French Ambassador at Washington, had been reproduced in the Herald this morning.

It is interesting and important. M. Druyn de Lhuys speaks out his mind with the greatest frankness, and in one despatch protests against "interpellations" as a threatening tone and founded on a political document.

It is noticeable that in a despatch dated the 9th of January last, M. de Lhuys informs M. Montolieu in almost the exact words used thirteen days later by Napoleon in his speech from the throne, that his Imperial Majesty was "making arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian for the withdrawal of the French troops."

Our Paris correspondence states that a feeling of hostility to the United States prevailed in that city.

The Spanish government remained bent on war to the life with Chile, and the Ministers were said to have issued instructions of the most sanguinary character to Admiral Pajaro's successor. Some idea, however, of the serious nature of the conflict they had entered upon began to impress itself on the Spanish people. Five Chilean privateers, all of them iron-clads, were reported to be preying on Spanish commerce, and it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Peru and the other South American republics would make common cause with Chile against Spain.

In the London money market on the 31st ult. United States five-twenties were quoted at 96 a 100.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bills for a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis and appropriating six and three-quarters millions of dollars to reimburse Missouri for her war expenses were reported from committee. A resolution of the Ohio Legislature opposing the assumption by the national government of the State war debts was presented. A memorial of the colored delegation who lately visited the President against the adoption of the proposed representation amendment to the constitution was also presented, as well as petitions for an increase of army officers' pay and to permit negro soldiers to vote. A bill was introduced renewing and extending for ten years the grant to the States of Missouri and Arkansas of lands and the right of way for a railroad from the mouth of the Ohio river to the Texas boundary. A debate of some length took place between the friends respectively of the bill to fix the numerical strength of the standing army and that for the admission of Colorado, as to which should be taken up, each party presenting his favorite measure to have precedence. Finally the former was called up, read, and then laid over, and the consideration of the representation constitutional amendment was continued. Mr. Williams, of Oregon, speaking at length in favor of it. Other Senators also spoke; but no vote was reached. The bills relinquishing government title to certain lands within the San Francisco city limits and imposing heavy penalties for kidnapping freedmen and carrying them out of the country to be sold into slavery, were passed. An executive session was held, in which, among the nominations confirmed, were those of Mr. Rollins as Internal Revenue Commissioner and Mr. Van Dyke as Sub-Treasurer in this city.

Postal affairs engrossed a large portion of the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. The annual Post Office Department Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee and made the special order for next Thursday. Among its appropriations are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the steamship line between this city and Brazil, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the line between San Francisco, China and Japan, and nine hundred thousand dollars for the California Overland mail service. An extended debate took place on the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint agents for the sale of letter stamps, and the bill providing, among other postal amendments, for selling stamped envelopes at the price of the stamps alone, was reported to the House. Further consideration of both these measures was postponed for two weeks. Petitions for increase of import duties and for exemption of photographs from stamp tax were presented. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and some time was devoted to its consideration, the members having a rather humorous debate over portions of it. Among the amendments agreed to was one providing that in future only American carpets shall be purchased for the public buildings. Final action was not taken on the bill. An evening session was held, which was consumed in the delivery of speeches on reconstruction.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The field of the Metropolitan Health bill contest was yesterday changed from the Assembly Hall to the Senate Chamber, and an interesting and excited session in the latter was the result. After a few miscellaneous matters, not of general interest had been noticed, that bill, as it passed the lower house, was called up, and a motion to non-concur in its amendments was made. A debate, which soon became very animated, immediately commenced and occupied the remainder of the day, the discussion being, as in the Assembly, confined to the opposing factions of the republicans.

## THE CITY.

The fresh spell of cold weather which set in on Wednesday night and continued through yesterday, though giving us a sudden and sharp change of temperature, was a welcome superfluity of the mild, moist, clammy atmosphere, its attendant rains and drizzles, and the filthy and almost impassable condition of the streets which prevailed for the several preceding days. The present cold snap has vastly revived the spirits of skaters and inspired them with hope for a grand re-entrance at the Herald Building stood thirteen degrees above zero, and at two o'clock this morning at fourteen above. From other portions of the country we have accounts of extremely cold weather and a severe snow storm. At Cincinnati yesterday morning the mercury was at zero, and at Leavenworth, Kansas, sixteen degrees below.

The City Assembly Rooms and American theatre, in Broadway, together with several stores adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Ordinances were proposed and referred making it unlawful for city railroad companies to throw snow from the tracks, and to compel them to have lights on all their cars after dark, under a penalty, in both cases of five, two hundred and fifty dollars. A resolution was adopted declaring that a charge of more than five cents fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad is an unauthorized assumption of power, as well as a premeditated fraud upon the public, and directing the Corporation Council to enjoin the company from charging a greater fare than is specified in the charter granted by the city government.

The naval race between the steamers Winooki and Algonquin, for the purpose of testing the relative powers of their engines and their speed, has, for the present at least, summarily terminated, both vessels having returned to the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The Winooki, on the completion of her third heat around Father's Island, was seventy miles ahead of the Algonquin, but owing to a severe storm which set in on Wednesday night they were both compelled to seek anchorage. A complete account of the race appears in our Supplement sheet.

A decision in the case of the United States against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was yesterday rendered in favor of the government by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. This decision, in accordance with which the defendants and other similar bodies or corporations are required to take out licenses as bankers, and to pay such fees therefor as the Revenue act prescribes, is of great importance both to the government and certain financial institutions. Our Supplement sheet contains an interesting report of this case.

The trial of Zeno Burham on charge of having defrauded a lady of one thousand dollars by mock auction operations terminated yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the conviction of the accused, and he was sentenced by Judge Barnard to the State Prison for two years and six months. Burham's counsel intended to file a bill of exceptions to the finding of the jury. The proceedings of this trial also are fully reported in to-day's Herald Supplement.

The counsel for the parties to the suit in the Mercer-Washington Territory female emigration scheme were yesterday directed by Judge McCann, in the Superior Court, to appear on Saturday for a settlement of the order issued by the Court in the matter.

Susanah Abrams, who has been several times brought before Commissioner Osborn on the one charge of having been concerned in the issue of fourteen thousand dollars worth of counterfeit twenty-five cent fractional currency, was again up yesterday, when the Commissioner intimated that he would dispose of the matter to-day.

General Colbreath, who says he is in the Mexican service, was lately arrested in St. Louis and brought to this city on charge of defrauding a Cortlandt street hotel keeper of nineteen hundred dollars, and was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and committed for examination. In our Supplement we give the affidavit of the hotel keeper, which contains some very interesting statements regarding his living and his supporters.

The will suit in which Julia G. Tyler, widow of the late ex-President Tyler, is appellant, was commenced in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The case is an appeal from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond county, before whom the will of Mrs. Gardner, mother of the appellant, was entered for probate, whose decision was adverse to Mrs. Tyler's interests.

The trial of John Cahill, charged with the murder of officer Dwyer at Jones' Wood nearly two years since, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions. Six jurors were obtained, and a new panel was ordered, returnable on Monday, when the case will be resumed. James Logan, convicted of burglary, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The testimony in the case of Mr. Moody, who sues Mr. George A. Osgood for damages for injuries received in being run over by a sleigh, was concluded yesterday, and counsel on both sides will sum up to-day, when the case is to be given to the jury. Some interesting evidence, which appears in our Supplement sheet, was elicited yesterday relative to fast driving and "life on the road."

The masked ball of the Liederkreis Association took place last night at the Academy of Music, and proved a grand affair, presenting a rare combination of gorgeous decorations, delicious music, a brilliant throng, rich dresses, ludicrous masks and effigies and unbounded humor and general enjoyment.

Colonel James B. Murray, and old New York merchant, died at his residence in Washington place on Wednesday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The silk manufacturer No. 417, 419 and 421 West Third Street was entered and robbed of twenty-five hundred dollars worth of goods on Wednesday night by a party of burglars who, before commencing operations, in order to secure the silence of the watchman of the building, beat him so severely that his recovery is doubtful, and left him lying insensible on the sidewalk. The villains escaped; but there is a prospect that they will yet be arrested.

Burglars on Wednesday night effected an entrance at 743 Broadway, and stole sixteen hundred dollars worth of silks and cloths. A man giving his name as John Morgan was arrested and committed on suspicion of being one of the burglars, and three hundred dollars worth of the stolen goods were recovered.

During the fire in Broadway yesterday the pickpockets availed themselves of the fine opportunity which the attendant crowd presented for carrying on their operations. Three of the light fingered gentry, while busily at work, were arrested by the police.

The New York and Brooklyn Coal Company yesterday sold at auction, at 111 Broadway, 45 thousand seven hundred tons of coal. Grates brought from \$2 75 to \$3 12 1/2, showing a decline from a sale of two weeks ago of about one dollar and forty cents per ton.

The sales of real estate were continued yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, Broadway, and a considerable additional amount of property was disposed of at as high rates as those of previous days.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

There was no essential change in commercial affairs yesterday, business being generally depressed. But little was done in foreign merchandise, and trade in domestic goods was irregular, but generally small. Petroleum was dull and heavy. Cotton was nominal. Corns were steady. On Chicago flour, wheat and other were dull and lower. Oats were lower. Pork was irregular, closing firm. Beef was steady. Lard was a shade lower. Whiskey was altogether nominal, with no business.

HAYMAN ADVICES OF THE 9TH INST. announce the arrival there of a special Commissioner from the Emperor of France to Maximilian. This is no doubt M. Ballard, who has been understood to have been sent out by Louis Napoleon to inform his imperial viceroy in Mexico of the in-

was taken and the motion to non-concur with the other house was agreed to by nineteen yeas to eleven nays, after which the Senate adjourned.

No great amount of business was transacted in the Assembly. The annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum were presented. Some bills were passed, among them the Annual Appropriation bill and those confirming the action of our city government in regard to contracts, extending the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners over Richmond county and increasing the Brooklyn police force, to pay the principal and interest of the canal debt, and to exempt the Soldiers' Home from taxation. Some other affairs, of only minor importance, received attention.

The two houses of the Legislature will to-day in joint session elect a Metropolitan Police Commissioner to succeed Mr. William Murray. One of the members of both parties were held last night, when Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre was nominated by the republicans and Mr. McMurray by the democrats.

## THE CITY.

The fresh spell of cold weather which set in on Wednesday night and continued through yesterday, though giving us a sudden and sharp change of temperature, was a welcome superfluity of the mild, moist, clammy atmosphere, its attendant rains and drizzles, and the filthy and almost impassable condition of the streets which prevailed for the several preceding days. The present cold snap has vastly revived the spirits of skaters and inspired them with hope for a grand re-entrance at the Herald Building stood thirteen degrees above zero, and at two o'clock this morning at fourteen above. From other portions of the country we have accounts of extremely cold weather and a severe snow storm. At Cincinnati yesterday morning the mercury was at zero, and at Leavenworth, Kansas, sixteen degrees below.

The City Assembly Rooms and American theatre, in Broadway, together with several stores adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Ordinances were proposed and referred making it unlawful for city railroad companies to throw snow from the tracks, and to compel them to have lights on all their cars after dark, under a penalty, in both cases of five, two hundred and fifty dollars. A resolution was adopted declaring that a charge of more than five cents fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad is an unauthorized assumption of power, as well as a premeditated fraud upon the public, and directing the Corporation Council to enjoin the company from charging a greater fare than is specified in the charter granted by the city government.

The naval race between the steamers Winooki and Algonquin, for the purpose of testing the relative powers of their engines and their speed, has, for the present at least, summarily terminated, both vessels having returned to the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The Winooki, on the completion of her third heat around Father's Island, was seventy miles ahead of the Algonquin, but owing to a severe storm which set in on Wednesday night they were both compelled to seek anchorage. A complete account of the race appears in our Supplement sheet.

A decision in the case of the United States against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was yesterday rendered in favor of the government by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. This decision, in accordance with which the defendants and other similar bodies or corporations are required to take out licenses as bankers, and to pay such fees therefor as the Revenue act prescribes, is of great importance both to the government and certain financial institutions. Our Supplement sheet contains an interesting report of this case.

The trial of Zeno Burham on charge of having defrauded a lady of one thousand dollars by mock auction operations terminated yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the conviction of the accused, and he was sentenced by Judge Barnard to the State Prison for two years and six months. Burham's counsel intended to file a bill of exceptions to the finding of the jury. The proceedings of this trial also are fully reported in to-day's Herald Supplement.

The counsel for the parties to the suit in the Mercer-Washington Territory female emigration scheme were yesterday directed by Judge McCann, in the Superior Court, to appear on Saturday for a settlement of the order issued by the Court in the matter.

Susanah Abrams, who has been several times brought before Commissioner Osborn on the one charge of having been concerned in the issue of fourteen thousand dollars worth of counterfeit twenty-five cent fractional currency, was again up yesterday, when the Commissioner intimated that he would dispose of the matter to-day.

General Colbreath, who says he is in the Mexican service, was lately arrested in St. Louis and brought to this city on charge of defrauding a Cortlandt street hotel keeper of nineteen hundred dollars, and was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and committed for examination. In our Supplement we give the affidavit of the hotel keeper, which contains some very interesting statements regarding his living and his supporters.

The will suit in which Julia G. Tyler, widow of the late ex-President Tyler, is appellant, was commenced in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The case is an appeal from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond county, before whom the will of Mrs. Gardner, mother of the appellant, was entered for probate, whose decision was adverse to Mrs. Tyler's interests.

The trial of John Cahill, charged with the murder of officer Dwyer at Jones' Wood nearly two years since, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions. Six jurors were obtained, and a new panel was ordered, returnable on Monday, when the case will be resumed. James Logan, convicted of burglary, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The testimony in the case of Mr. Moody, who sues Mr. George A. Osgood for damages for injuries received in being run over by a sleigh, was concluded yesterday, and counsel on both sides will sum up to-day, when the case is to be given to the jury. Some interesting evidence, which appears in our Supplement sheet, was elicited yesterday relative to fast driving and "life on the road."

The masked ball of the Liederkreis Association took place last night at the Academy of Music, and proved a grand affair, presenting a rare combination of gorgeous decorations, delicious music, a brilliant throng, rich dresses, ludicrous masks and effigies and unbounded humor and general enjoyment.

Colonel James B. Murray, and old New York merchant, died at his residence in Washington place on Wednesday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The silk manufacturer No. 417, 419 and 421 West Third Street was entered and robbed of twenty-five hundred dollars worth of goods on Wednesday night by a party of burglars who, before commencing operations, in order to secure the silence of the watchman of the building, beat him so severely that his recovery is doubtful, and left him lying insensible on the sidewalk. The villains escaped; but there is a prospect that they will yet be arrested.

Burglars on Wednesday night effected an entrance at 743 Broadway, and stole sixteen hundred dollars worth of silks and cloths. A man giving his name as John Morgan was arrested and committed on suspicion of being one of the burglars, and three hundred dollars worth of the stolen goods were recovered.

During the fire in Broadway yesterday the pickpockets availed themselves of the fine opportunity which the attendant crowd presented for carrying on their operations. Three of the light fingered gentry, while busily at work, were arrested by the police.

The New York and Brooklyn Coal Company yesterday sold at auction, at 111 Broadway, 45 thousand seven hundred tons of coal. Grates brought from \$2 75 to \$3 12 1/2, showing a decline from a sale of two weeks ago of about one dollar and forty cents per ton.

The sales of real estate were continued yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, Broadway, and a considerable additional amount of property was disposed of at as high rates as those of previous days.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

There was no essential change in commercial affairs yesterday, business being generally depressed. But little was done in foreign merchandise, and trade in domestic goods was irregular, but generally small. Petroleum was dull and heavy. Cotton was nominal. Corns were steady. On Chicago flour, wheat and other were dull and lower. Oats were lower. Pork was irregular, closing firm. Beef was steady. Lard was a shade lower. Whiskey was altogether nominal, with no business.

HAYMAN ADVICES OF THE 9TH INST. announce the arrival there of a special Commissioner from the Emperor of France to Maximilian. This is no doubt M. Ballard, who has been understood to have been sent out by Louis Napoleon to inform his imperial viceroy in Mexico of the in-

tended withdrawal from that country of the French troops.

The Mexican Minister in Washington has intelligence from El Paso, Mexico, to the 20th of January. President Juarez and his Cabinet were still there, and no attempt to molest them had been made by the imperialists. The republicans were inaugurating military proceedings for an attack on the imperialists at Chihuahua.

In our issue of to-day will be found the correspondence furnished by the President in response to a Congressional resolution of inquiry concerning the Imperial Mexican Express Company, extracts from which have already appeared in the Herald. Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister in Washington, originally protested against the organization of this company, and maintained that its object was the assistance of the imperial plans. He protested more particularly on the ground that the company bound itself by its charter to transport war mater for Maximilian.

Mr. Seward, in reply, says that the United States will not permit the relations of friendship with the republic of Mexico to be endangered by any acts prejudicial to those relations, and in another communication instructs United States District Attorney Dickinson to watch the operations of the company. Clarence A. Seward, nephew of the Secretary of State, who is trustee, secretary and counsel of the company, receives a significant hint from his uncle in one of the documents. General Grant expresses the belief that the company was forming for the undoubted purpose of aiding the imperial government of Mexico.

The New Jersey Assembly on Wednesday passed the bill ratifying the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The same body yesterday passed the bill providing for a new railroad line between this city and Newark.

The first crossing of the Hudson river bridge at Albany by a railroad engine was made yesterday.

A bank in the little town of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, was robbed on last Tuesday afternoon by a gang of outlaws, who boldly entered the banking house, and with drawn pistols, forced the attendants into the vaults, where they were kept imprisoned till the robbery had been completed. The robbers, being provided with horses, succeeded in making their escape, though a large force of citizens was soon in pursuit of them.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut—Selling Close to the Wind.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut has done its work and adjourned. Its State ticket, headed by General Joseph R. Hawley, a popular soldier from the war, is a strong one, and its platform is carefully contrived to float between Scylla and Charybdis—the President and Congress—without being broken upon the rock or engulfed in the whirlpool. In other words, the republican party of Connecticut, with the dash of a trained equestrian, undertakes to ride both horses, and to hold them neatly together around the course.

The Convention in this achievement first puts in a resolution declaring that "we gladly express our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, who braved secession in the Senate and defied armed rebellion in Tennessee, who sprung from the people and is identified in all their interests, and we do pledge him our hearty support in his labors for a just, complete and permanent restoration of the Union." This is "as broad and general as the casing air," yet it shrewdly avoids all specifications. But now look at the other horse—the resolution upon Congress—to wit: "That in the Union majority of the present Congress we recognize a noble array of true and tried defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty and order, and that we repose with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of the questions appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the government." Very neatly done. As neat a specimen of balancing between the two horses as could be desired; and yet it is difficult to imagine that Andy Johnson and Thad Stevens are running so harmoniously together.

But this is not all. The republican party of Connecticut further declares its reliance "upon all the departments of the government to co-operate in securing by every necessary guarantee the measures that have already been indicated by executive and legislative action—namely, the extinction of the doctrine of secession, the repudiation of all pecuniary obligations incurred in support of the rebellion, the complete destruction of slavery in fact as well as in name, and the enactment of appropriate laws to assure to every class of citizens the full enjoyment of the rights and immunities accorded to all by the constitution of the United States." In looking into this meat ball there is nothing visible but meal, and yet an old rat would be apt to suspect that there was a cat concealed in it. "The enactment of appropriate laws" may mean this thing, that thing or the other; but as this is the universal trick of party platforms on dangerous party issues we may let it go. In such cases Talleyrand's secret of diplomacy, that words are employed to conceal ideas, is always followed.

In their hearty endorsement of Andrew Johnson, however, the republicans of Connecticut show that they understand the drift of public opinion. They know that his policy of Southern restoration has taken a firm hold upon the popular mind, and that if they break with him they go to pieces. They shrink from any recognition of the extreme measures of Thaddeus Stevens; they have nothing to say of the bill providing for unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia—nothing in support of the doings of Stevens and his reconstruction committee. They deal in "glittering generalities," but they "gladly express our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson." The Connecticut republicans, in brief, ignore Stevens, and warn him that his fanatical party policy towards the South will not go down with the Northern people against the policy of the administration; and the republicans in Congress, if they wish to hold the reins of power, will do well to shape their course accordingly.

How the election (first Monday in April) will go in Connecticut is a doubtful question. In the interval some issue may be raised at Washington which will decide it one way or the other. In the Presidential contest of 1864, the vote of the State stood:—

For Lincoln.....44,681  
For McClellan.....42,555

Republican majority.....2,408

This was a pretty close fit, considering the tremendous Lincoln majorities in most of the other States. But in the election last spring for Governor the public odium attached to copperheadism resulted as follows:—

For Buckingham (republican).....42,974  
For Seymour (copperhead).....31,208

Republican majority.....11,766

But in this election there was a deficiency in the aggregate vote of over thirteen thousand, of which eleven thousand were stay-at-home democrats. This democratic reserve, copperheadism being cast off, will this spring, in all probability, be brought out, and this may account for the tact of the republicans in sailing so close to the wind. They know that they can succeed only under the wing of Andrew Johnson.

## Official Correspondence with France Relative to Mexico.

We publish in another column several despatches between M. Druyn de Lhuys and Mr. Bigelow, and from M. Druyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montheillon, the French Minister at Washington, relative to the representations made by our government about matters transpiring in Mexico. Mr. Bigelow, acting under the direction of Mr. Seward, called the attention of the French government last November to certain acts or reported acts of Maximilian in Mexico, such as that of a plan to induce the immigration of negroes, and to place them in a state of peonage, that relating to the Yturbe family, and that regarding the severe penalties against Mexican prisoners of war. The correspondence published relates to this. But it appears that the French government reluctantly laid it before the great bodies of the State, it being deemed "of a nature to prove inconvenient with regard to the negotiations commenced," and only did so because the documents had been called for by our Congress and published here.

At the time of the publication of the documents referred to we commented upon the captious and irritable language of the French Minister to our Minister, Mr. Bigelow. We think it was unnecessary and undignified for the United States to take any official notice of the reported negro immigration scheme or the Yturbe family. We should not have meddled with such matters. But this does not exonerate the French government from censure for the disrespectful manner in which it treated the official communications of the United States. The subtleties of M. Druyn de Lhuys, by which he attempts to shift the responsibility of what was occurring in Mexico from the French government to force us to a quasi recognition of Maximilian, and to sneer at the assumed absurd position we had placed ourselves in by recognizing a government "that had disappeared," was extremely disrespectful, to say the least. Every new development of this Mexican business shows that the French government finds itself in a delicate and very annoying situation. For this it can blame no one but itself, and certainly not our government, which has been patient and considerate in the matter.

All the world knows that the only real government in Mexico since the intervention, except the legitimate government of the republic, was that under Marshal Bazaine; and however much M. Druyn de Lhuys may object to the word "planted," as applied to the French forcing Maximilian upon the country, every one knows that he not only was planted there by French bayonets, but that he is kept there by them. It was an insult to our common sense to assume that we did not understand this. We did not and could not recognize the imperial assumption of Maximilian, and could go to no other government than that of France about any matter occurring in that part of Mexico subjugated by French arms and kept so by them. The more the French government stirs this matter the worse for itself. If it dare not frankly confess the truth as to the object of its Mexican policy let it remain silent. But the best and shortest way to stop discussion and cover up its fault is to withdraw every French soldier at once, and leave Maximilian to stand upon his own legs.

## The Chilean War—Important Spanish Naval Movements.

The Spanish steam war frigate Isabel La Católica arrived in this harbor yesterday from Havana. She left that port six days ago, in company with another Spanish frigate—the Carmen—and we may hourly expect the latter vessel to join her consort in our harbor.

It is evident that all parties to the Spanish-Chilean war mean action. By the news from Europe which we publish this morning it appears that England, actuated by a love of Chilean copper and guano, as she formerly was by a love of Southern cotton, has consented to furnish Chile with vessels of war, as she formerly served the rebel confederacy in this country; and four of the best iron-clads of the English neutrality pattern are said to have sailed from the British shores during the past month. In the meantime it is endeavored to be shown in our courts that diplomatic agents of the Chilean government have been fitting out at this port torpedo boats and privateers to prey on the commerce of Spain; and it is very evident, if the news from England and the allegations of the Spanish Consul against Señor MacKenna be true, that the little South American republic of Chile is desperately in earnest.

At the same time Spain is not idle. The loss of the Spanish frigate Covadonga and the suicide of Admiral Pajaro have been used to the best advantage to which defeats and disasters can be applied by wily ministers, and a huge effort is being made by them to defeat Prim's revolution by exciting the Spanish people in a common cause against a foreign foe. In this the Spanish ministry may succeed and bring the whole nation to a united and energetic effort against Chile, in order to make the contest with that power short, sharp and decisive, though to all appearance Chile, aided by Peru and the other republican States whose interests identify them with her cause, will be a match for the mother country. It is, doubtless, in the hope of arousing this feeling of excitement, in order to throw the Spanish people into a fever of war, that the Spanish ministry has issued orders to their new Admiral in the South Pacific waters to devastate "a thousand miles" of the coast of Chile.

Has not this same purpose on the part of the Spanish Power also prompted the sending of the two Spanish vessels to this port? Is it not probable that these two frigates have been despatched hither to watch the Meteor, now detained in this port as an alleged Chilean privateer? Sufficient time has elapsed since the commencement of the action against Señor MacKenna, the Chilean agent, to enable the Spanish Consul to send word to Havana and obtain the presence of the vessels now in and to arrive in our port. It is doubtless for this purpose that they are sent. They have come here as the Kearns went to English and French ports to watch the Alabama; as the Niagara and Sacramento went to Ferrol, in Spain, to watch the Stonewall, and for a similar purpose, but under very different circumstances. They boldly steam into our safe and capacious harbor, without the slightest dread of being served with twenty-four hours' notice to quit. No "twenty-four hour rule" banishes them to the rough waters and rude winds off Sandy Hook; but, under the operations of a full, honest and strict neutrality on our part, they can lie outly by

their supposed enemy's side and watch and examine her to their heart's content, and doubtless do so for months to come. Their presence will give America a handsome opportunity to present Europe with a brilliant example, and show her Powers how an honest nation can at once afford to be generous and great; to disregard the evil treatment of the past in order to establish a good example for the future.

## The Season of Lent—Its Advantages Aside from Its Religious Character.

It may fairly be questioned whether Protestantism has not gone too far in its rejection of the forms and observances of the older church. We can understand the fierce spirit which moved the Presbyterian to retort intolerance for intolerance, and to cast away all that belonged in any peculiar sense to Rome; but we may doubt whether his almost savage zeal directed him wisely. He went so far sometimes as to be contradictory. Thus, though he came to America as a Christian, he even denied Christmas, and in Massachusetts threatened a penalty of fine and imprisonment against any one who should be found keeping Christmas Day; and though he believed in the efficacy of humiliation, fasting and prayer, even to the extent of naming special days for it, yet he entirely rejected the season anciently set aside for that purpose. There is the more reason to regret this denial of ancient observances when we remember that so many such institutions have in every age had in them more than a purely religious significance; that they have been often unpalatable but necessary usages, commended to the people in a religious guise—whether it be the Christian Lent, the Mohammedan Ramadan, or the strange sorrows of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Perhaps even Sunday is of less value for its religious significance in the Christian scheme than as a day of rest for the people—a little season of salvation for the worn down body and the burning brain. The great Hebrew legislator, who studied the necessities and happiness of the people in all the moods and tenses of human life, named a Sabbath to be kept holy in one grand way—by abstaining from labor; and he gave as the reason that God also gave up his labor and rested on that day. It was a primitive idea of God, but a great statesman's idea of the necessities of the people. Christianity names another day for another reason, and so through all creeds. Every day in the seven is kept somewhere, and whatever the reason given, the people everywhere get a day of rest. Human necessity is thus respected by all the religions. Mohammedanism endeavors to enforce temperance. All the religions of hot countries enforce cleanliness by making the bath almost as important as prayer. The Jews and some others were forbidden to eat swine, because the ancients doubtless knew as much as modern science does of the diseases communicated by that animal, and less of the means to provide against them. Seasons of fasting are good things on the same principle. They are an enforced physical purification. The great Oriental fast of Ramadan, instituted, as its name indicates, for the hottest season, was simply a provision against the indulgence of the stomach in so dangerous a time as the terribly hot days. Food could be taken at night only. So with Lent, whether instituted, as alleged, by the apostles or centuries later, or whether the modification of an ante-Christian usage, it was established to regulate the systems of gross eaters and drinkers, and to secure public health by preparation for the changing season. There was in those times but little other provision to be made for public health than such regulations, and there was no power but the Church competent to enforce such rules.

Lent has its own peculiar adaptation to our society, though we are not as a people so